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MilitaryStructure and Organization of the Frontier Guard

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The Hungarian Frontier Guard is organizationally linked to the Ministry of Interior as a main department. The authorized minister is Béla BISZKU, member of the Central Committee.

The highest military administrative authority of the Frontier Guard is the National Frontier Guard Headquarters, under the leadership of Major General (Vezérornagy) Lajos GYURKO.

Subordinate to the National Frontier Guard Headquarters are several regional headquarters, located all over Hungary.

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Other regional Headquarters, the number designations [redacted] are located in Nyirbator, Miskolc, and Satoral-  
[redacted] jaujhely.

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Subordinate to the First Regional Headquarters of the Frontier Guard is a permanent battalion headquarters in Sopron and Mosonmagyaróvár.

[redacted] the permanent battalion headquarters in Sopron [redacted] is stationed in the 48th caserne. The present classes receive three month's training in the Frontier Guard training regiment in this caserne. In addition, an NCO school is located in the 48th caserne.

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In April 1960, training of a technical company was begun in the 48th caserne, and the soldiers were schooled only for engineer duties in the Frontier Guard (mine-laying, erecting technical obstacles, etc.).

[redacted] the permanent battalion headquarters in Mosonmagyaróvár is established in the Gyenes-György [György Gyenes] Caserne.

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Besides the battalion headquarters in Mosonmagyaróvár, there is a Frontier Guard platoon of about 30 men, which is also called a reserve guard unit. This platoon is entrusted with personal identity document patrols and camouflaged observation patrols in the area of the battalion headquarters.

There is a second Frontier Guard caserne in Mosonmagyaróvár which is also called the Level-uti caserne. The Frontier Guard units send capable soldiers to light machine-gun and heavy machine-gun training in this caserne. This course always lasts three days.

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[redacted]

The commander of this machine-gun course was:

RACZ (fnu), Frontier Guard Captain (Hatarorseg Szazados)

[redacted]

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The deputy officer is:

HEGYI (fnu), Frontier Guard Sr Lieutenant (Hatarorseg Fohadnagy)

[redacted]

[redacted] the following Frontier Guard posts in the First Regional Frontier Guard Headquarters (the order of the numbers is correct):

1. Rajka
2. Marialiget
3. Hegyeshalom
4. Erszabethpuszta
5. Albert-Kazmer-Puszt
6. Varbalog

Additional guard posts are not known.

[redacted] each of the mentioned Frontier Guard units has an area of about 4,000 to 8,000 meters wide to observe. Personnel of the individual guard units fluctuates between 40 and 60, according to the size of the guard post.

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The guard posts are always staffed with at least two, and at the most, three officers. Each of the officers has an additional duty, which has been described so often already.

The post commander of every Frontier Guard post must call into the permanent battalion headquarters every day at 0600 and 2000 and give an oral report. In special cases, of course, the report is given immediately.

[redacted] the following [redacted] special units of the Frontier Guard:

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1. Frontier Guard Officers School in Budapest.
2. Dog training school in Dunakeszi.
3. Horsemanship training course in Kiskunhalas.
4. Intelligence training course in Pesthidegkut-Adiliget.
5. Light machine-gun and heavy machine-gun training in Mosonmagyaróvár.
6. NCO school in Sopron
7. Motor boat training in Budapest.

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#### Conscription

[redacted]

Young men must appear in the cultural hall of the village with a valid personal identity [document], copy of birth certificate, membership book in a political organization (if possible).

[redacted]

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The men hand over the documents and 10 forints for three photographs which are taken of them.

The registration began about 0730 and ended in the evening of the same day. In the evening, the men received their documents and ID photo back.

At the induction itself, the name of one officer of the recruiting headquarters was obtained:

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PIROS, Andras, Infantry Captain (Gyalogsag Szazados)

gave a speech about the importance of national defense.

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Additional speeches were given, for the most part of a political nature, by the mayor of Mateszalka:

BECE, Andras, Main Agricultural Department;

Communist Youth Federation] secretary:

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TINAI, Gyula, journeyman butcher

Then the young men were asked what branch of service they wanted to serve in and received the following file cards:

- a. Family origin, financial position, occupation, police record, last job.
- b. Political attitude and membership.
- c. Parents, financial position, origin, and political attitude.
- d. Relatives in the West? Emigration before or after 1945.
- e. Correspondence with person living in the West?
- f. Flight of family members after 1956?
- g. Participation in the revolution? Also of family members.

The conscriptee had to sign the file card under the answers.

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They were obliged to carry this book with them at all times, and if it was lost, to report the loss within 48 hours. There is a one to five year prison term for an unsatisfactory explanation of a lost military book.

#### Recruiting Headquarters in Mateszalka

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One must report at 0700 with military identification book and the order to report. In addition, one was to bring along a suitcase and rations for two days. About 150 young men reported for duty

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The young men were shown war and military films until the afternoon.

Then an officer of the recruiting headquarters gave an address and finally divided the young men into two groups by roll-call.

Folk dance groups of the KISZ presented a program of folk dances until 1500.

All 150 young men entered the Frontier Guard. Ninety men were taken to the Frontier Guard training battalion in Ballassagyarmat by train, and the rest, about 60 men, were taken to the Frontier Guard training battalion in Szerencs.

An escort officer of the mentioned Frontier Guard headquarters was:

ZAKAR, Istvan, Infantry Lieutenant [Gyalogsag Hadnagy]

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Frontier Guard Caserne in Balassagyarmat.

This caserne is located about 500 meters from the railroad station and immediately beside the highway which runs between the station and Balassagyarmat, and consists of the following buildings:

Objective 1: A three-story brick structure in the form of an "L", the dimensions of which are 40 x 30 meters and 60 x 20 meters. The Balassagyarmat police directorate is also located on this side of the caserne, within the complex. (No further information). The Frontier Guard headquarters is also housed there. The washroom is located on the ground-floor. Several offices for the Frontier Guard officers are located on the second and third floors of building.

Objective 2: A single-floor brick structure, about 30 x 10 meters, with kitchen, dining room, and culture room.

Objective 3: A two-story brick structure in the form of a "U" with the following dimensions: side 3/A, 60 x 12 meters; side 3/B, 25 x 12 meters; side 3/C, 25 x 12 meters. The clothes room, the store-room, the infirmary, and the operating room are on the ground floor; on the second floor are the EM rooms.

Objective 4: A single-floor brick structure, about 10 x 5 meters, which serves as weapons repair shops.

Objective 5: A single-floor brick structure, 30 x 10 meters, which serves as a garage (number of vehicles unknown).

The entire caserne complex is surrounded by the segments of the building for the most part, and there is a 2.2 meter high brick wall at the open points.

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the following Frontier Guard posts, running from west to east along the Czechoslovak border, make up the Balassagyarmat Frontier Guard battalion: Szob, Vamosmikola, Dregelypalank, Balassagyarmat, Szecseny, Nogradszakal, Litke, and Ipolytarnoc.

The Balassagyarmat guard post is in the caserne in objective 3. The strength of the post is ten men, under the post commander, who is:

HEMREIK (fnu). Frontier Guard Jr Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Alhadnagy]

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In this connection the Hungarian national boundary has no fortifications facing Czechoslovakia, and the border itself is only lightly and incompletely guarded. The area of the individual post headquarters is significantly larger than on the western borders and only half as strongly staffed. The number of enlisted men facing the Czechoslovak border is at the most 30 to 40 men per guard post.

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The main duty of the Frontier Guard soldiers there consists of mobile patrols, which carry out document inspection. No border infractions take place in this area of Hungary, so only the prevention of smuggling is of concern to the defense of the border. Frontier Guard soldiers themselves often engage in smuggling. Discipline in the border sector leaves much to be desired, and the execution of duties is considered complete relaxation as compared with duty on the western Hungarian borders.

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An the western borders of Hungary, however, strict discipline rules, and service is described as physically hard and dangerous.

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Frontier Guard Battalion in Balassagyarmat,

The Commander was:

DERCE, Istvan, Frontier Guard Sr Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Fohadnagy];

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The political officer and deputy [CO] was:

HATNAL (fnu), Frontier Guard Major [Hatarorseg Ornagy]

The following units belong to this battalion:

1. Reserve company, consisting of about 40 soldiers with the following duties:
  - a. Alert unit to aid the Frontier Guard posts in case of a raid.
  - b. Posting of the guard in the caserne.
2. Reserve guard post, consisting of about 25 soldiers with the following duties:
  - a. Posting of the guard in the caserne.
  - b. Posting of replacement personnel for the guard post.
3. Motorized squad, consisting of about 15 soldiers, whose duties are to drive and maintain the 12 Csepel personnel and material transport trucks which are at the disposal of the battalion headquarters and the 2 cars of unknown make. The five intelligence soldiers also belong to this unit. They service the telephone switchboard in the caserne and maintain the fortifications. They also have R-20 type portable radios (with a range of about 15 kilometers) to use in case of emergency.
4. Traffic Control squad, also called VEP. Only officers and NCOs serve. No further information.
5. Education Officers. Number, names, and activities unknown.
6. NCO school. No further information.

Frontier Guard Training Battalion in Balassagyarmat,

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The training battalion had three companies with a total of 420 soldiers.

Each company has four platoons, and four squads per platoon. For unknown reasons, the training company did not have the usual strength of 160 men.

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The battalion Commander was:

BALINT, (fnu), Frontier Guard Captain [Hatarorseg szazados];

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The political officer and deputy [CO] was:

TRUBJANSZKI, Pal, Frontier Guard Sr Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Fohadnagy];

Commander of the First company was:

SZABO (fmu), Frontier Guard Sr Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Fohadnagy]

Political officer and deputy [CO] was:

TRUBJANSZKI, Istvan (brother of Pal, above), Frontier Guard Sr Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Fohadnagy]

The NCO in charge (Dienstfuhrender) was:

SZUCS, Jozsef, Frontier Guard NCO

Platoon leader of the First platoon was:

FARKAS (fmu), Frontier Guard Sergeant Major (Stabsfeldwebel)

Platoon leader of the Fourth platoon was:

KRASZNAI, Kazmer, Frontier Guard Technical Sergeant (Feldwebel)

KISZ secretary was:

ZSOHAR, Lorincz, Frontier Guard NCO

The schedule during the training period was as follows:

0500 -- reveille and physical training until 0520.  
0520-0600 -- make bed and wash.  
0600-0615 -- breakfast: 1/2 liter of sugared coffee and milk; as much bread as desired; 50 grams of sausage, butter, cheese, salami or lard.  
0615-0700 -- clean the rooms and barracks; prepare for outside duty and to receive orders.  
0700-1300 -- outside duty and field training.  
1300-1430 -- noon meal: 1/2 liter soup with various ingredients; 1/2 liter green vegetables or legumes; meat and potato; served in the mess hall; heavy eaters could go back for seconds.  
1430-1500 -- clean the rooms.  
1500-1800 -- outside duty and field training.  
1800-1900 -- receive orders and clean weapons.  
1900-1930 -- evening meal: 1/2 liter goulash, green vegetables or legumes; poppy seeds, nuts, or curds and noodles; as much bread as desired.  
1930-2030 -- news announcements, daily politics, and pertinent discussion.  
2030-2100 -- clean rooms and curfew.

Saturday Schedule:

Until 1430, as on work days.

1430-1800 -- cleaning of clothes, weapons, barracks and rooms, and roll call.  
1800-1900 -- hot water showers and evening meal.  
1900-2030 -- movies, such as: Soviet propaganda pictures, like: The Hero of Stalingrad, Occupation of Berlin, Deeds of Heroism, Soviet Army, etc. Hungarian and Soviet Cultural films.  
2100 -- curfew

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#### Sunday Schedule:

0600 -- reveille, washing, breakfast, and cleaning the rooms until 0700.  
0700-1000 -- cleaning of weapons, clothes, and barracks.  
1000-1300 -- recreation.  
1300-1400 -- noon meal.  
1400-1800 -- recreation.  
1800-1900 -- evening meal.  
1900-2030 -- movies or political lectures; recreation to 2100, and curfew.

The training of a Frontier Guard soldier is subdivided into the following:

- a. Physical training
- b. Infantry and field training
- c. Weapons training
- d. Frontier Guard training
- e. Political instruction
- f. Documents training

It is reported that the training of Frontier Guard soldiers is no different than described so often in other situations.

Pertinent to documents training [redacted] the 15 kilometer prohibited zone is not only effective for the Austrian-Hungarian border region, but that it extends all around Hungary (including the people's democracies and the USSR). To enter this prohibited area, the same identifications and registrations in the personal ID are necessary as in the western border region opposite Austria.

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#### Barracks

During the training period, 35-40 soldiers (1 platoon) were housed in one room. Sleeping accommodations were double-deck beds with straw mattresses and straw pillows. Every soldier received two woolen blankets and two sheets, which could be exchanged every two weeks. There were no lockers. Wooden stands, on which the soldiers stored their equipment, were installed in the room. They hung their clothes on wall hooks.

All rooms had stone floors which were kept immaculate. There were no tables and chairs. Every soldier was issued only one wooden stool.

The sanitary facilities were in good condition and answered the average requirements suitably.

#### Training Field

Field training of soldiers was carried out in the following areas:

1. Training area A/2: Balassagyarmat Market place; only physical training here.
2. Training area B/2: This was directly next to the railroad embankment, about 1 kilometer from the railroad station for trains running in a south-west direction to Budapest.
3. Training area A/1: This was directly next to the city bathing beach and about two kilometers north of the caserne.
4. Training area B/1: Located next to the football field, about 2.5 kilometers north-east of the caserne.

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Rifle Range

[redacted] The rifle range was about seven kilometers south-east of the Balassagyarmat caserne.

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Albert-Kazmer-Pusztá Frontier Guard Post, No 5, [redacted]

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[redacted]

The guard post is located on the eastern edge of the city, about 1,000 meters east of the Austrian border.

The following buildings are in the area of the post:

Objective 1: A single-floor brick building, about 60 x 15 meters; six rooms for the enlisted men; office for the post commander; office for the political officer and the NCOs in charge (Dienstfuhrender), dispatching room, kitchen, mess hall, culture room, provisions room, clothes room, room for storing class A uniforms, materiel room, weapons room, weapons cleaning room, lavatory, and officers' latrine. The enlisted men's latrine was in the courtyard.

Objective 2: A single-floor brick building, about 30 x 8 meters; served as a stable (4 draught horses and 2 mounts); harness room and fodder storage; wagon shed; coal bin; pig sty for three pigs next to it.

Objective 3: A single-floor brick building, about 3 x 2.5 meters; served as a munitions dump, protected by mounds of dirt.

Objective 4: A one-story brick building, about 2 x 2 meters; served as a weapons room for heavy weapons (sub-machine guns and light-machine guns) of the guard post.

There was also a kennel for four dogs on the post. There were, however, only two Alsatians there. One's name was Gondos.

A 2-meter wire entanglement on concrete posts was stretched around the guard post. Inside the wire entanglement was a well kept system of trenches with machine-gun nests and approach trenches.

Next to the post headquarters, outside the wire entanglement, there were two two-family houses which served as barracks for the officers and service leaders. Both houses were also protected with barbed wire.

Two officers, one service leader, and 57 enlisted men served on the guard post.

The post commander was:

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PIRK. Janos. Frontier Guard Captain [Hatarorseg Szazados] [redacted]

The Political officer and deputy [CO] was:

HORVATH. Laszlo. Frontier Guard Captain [Hatarorseg Szazados] [redacted]

The NCO in charge was:

MARKAI, Erno, Frontier Guard Sergeant [redacted]

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The KISZ secretary was:

KONCSOL, Jozsef, Frontier Guard Private [redacted]

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The border sector patrolled by the guard post is 8,107 meters long. It is a level area of arable land and meadow. The post borders on the Erzsebetpuszta [in text: Erszebethpuszta] Frontier Guard post in the north and the Vabalog post in the south.

There are four watch towers for surveillance support. See the enclosed sketch.

The technical border obstacles are seen from the Hungarian side as follows:

- a. 50 cm wide patrol strip
- b. 12 meter wide plowed strip
- c. 3-4 meter wide mine field
- d. 1.20 meter high, two-strand barbed wire stretched on the old system.

The soldiers are armed as follows:

15 soldiers serve with carbines, with 5 carbines in reserve in the weapons room. The weapons were [redacted] of Soviet manufacture.

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42 soldiers are equipped with Soviet sub-machine guns, and 10 sub-machine guns are on reserve in the weapons room. [redacted]

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In addition, there were three more light machine guns and two more sub-machine guns, all of Soviet manufacture (technical data are known [redacted])

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Soldiers were also equipped with a steel helmet, infantry spade, and gasmask (these were taken along only in an alert).

On orders of the regional headquarters, there was a live ammunition exercise. These marksmanship exercises were qualifying exercises.

There were also daily weapons exercises and a completion or review of training.

Service on the post was distributed as follows:

Every soldier had to do at least eight hours' patrol duty in 24 hours. He also had a right to seven hours' complete rest. At other times, there were weapons exercises, infantry training, political instruction, and room and equipment cleaning. Of course, there was special duty in an alert, and it did not follow the mentioned duty-schedule; even rest-time could be curtailed.

In Kazmerpuszta, however, there were seldom alerts, and the soldiers considered the post peaceful.

There was political instruction three times per week, each two hours long, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. The instruction was given by the political officer, who supported his lecture with the following brochures:

1. VII Congress of the Hungarian Party
2. The Geographic World Map
3. Western Military Pacts (NATO, Bagdad Pact, SEATO, etc.)
4. The Warsaw Military Pact for the Eight People's Democracies
5. Economic and Political Position of the Following Countries:

- a. USA
- b. Great Britain
- c. West Germany
- d. France
- e. Austria

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Austria is a neutral country. However, organizations of Capitalist nations of the West are active there, on agreement with the Austrian government. These organizations school their spies on Austrian soil and send them into the people's democracies; this is known to the Austrian government. Austria can be deemed a spring-board of Western espionage against Hungary.

Austria has 7 million inhabitants. The capital is Vienna, with 1.7 million inhabitants. A tremendous economic rise was noted in this nation after 1945. Agriculture is fully mechanized, and one farmer is to produce food for 6 Austrians. In Hungary, one man in the same position can produce food for only three men, or half the Austrian capacity. By 1965, Hungary will have reached the Austrian standard in the areas of agricultural and industrial production.

The main support of the Austrian economy is its modern industries, since it is chiefly a mountainous country (although it is occupied to a great extent in cattle raising), Austria must still import agricultural products, since its crop yields are not sufficient to sustain its population.

The political instruction was taken very seriously and always qualified by the political officer.

Three soldiers were always posted to guard the post headquarters; 24 hours, in eight-hour shifts. There was an eight-hour tower duty in front of the post; another eight-hours on watch duty, with an obligation to service the switchboard in the room and to inform the duty officer about the soldiers sent on patrol. Eight hours were devoted to complete rest.

The following patrols were carried out in the guard post:

1. Sector patrol
2. Mobile patrol
3. Observation patrol
4. Camouflaged patrol
5. Document inspection patrol
6. Patrol of the plowed strip

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The difference between the dress of the recruit and the active Frontier Guard is that the actives receive long dress trousers and a Hungarian tailored blouse (in the recruit period, the uniforms are Soviet tailored).

Soldiers mess was quantitatively and qualitatively good.

The barracks were arranged so that 8 to 12 soldiers lived in one room. The beds were place one on top of the other and provided with straw mattresses and straw pillows. Each soldier had two woolen blankets and two sheets which were changed every two weeks.

There were no lockers, only wooden stands. There were also no tables and chairs, only a stool. The floors were made of stone material and were always kept immaculate. The sanitary and hygienic facilities were modern and in good condition.

The last border infraction at the Kazmepusztá guard post was two years ago, and the post is considered peaceful.

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Military and Strategic Objectives

[redacted] in Nyirbator, Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye, in the Istvan Batori Frontier Guard caserne, outside the regional headquarters, a detention battalion for frontier guard soldiers is billeted.

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Chemical Works in Sajobabony (Sajobabony Vegyi Muevek), which is a cover name for an explosive and munitions factory.

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In 1957, the underground construction enterprise in Miskolc [redacted] received the order to build industrial plants on the mentioned sites. At the end of May 1958, the enterprise was finished.

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The factory is set up in a hilly, thickly forested area, for the most part underground. The individual shops are separated from each other by a two meter high barbed wire. [redacted] in one special part of the installation, pure nitro-glycerin is produced.

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Guarding of the installation is cared for by a factory militia [Workers Guard, Munkasorseg] in blue uniforms and armed with Soviet sub-machineguns. Special identification is necessary to get into the installation. All workers must submit to a frisking when they enter or leave the installation.

The products are transported by trucks decked with black flags. These trucks drive to an industrial [RR] spur which is directly connected with the city of Sajocsege.

National Construction Enterprise No 63 in Nyiregyhaza [Nyireghaza in text]

This construction enterprise was responsible for all construction work in Szabolcs-Szatmar Megye. [redacted]

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About 1,600 workers and employees worked in the construction enterprise. For the most part, they built small plants of little importance for the consumer goods industry. The work was mostly done mechanically. No further data.

The Director was:

PRAVICZ, Bela [redacted]

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The personnel director was:

GYURJAN, Gyorgy; [redacted]

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Chief of the department for labor affairs was:

TOLGYESI (former name was TYEKAR) Jozsef [redacted]

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Underground Construction Enterprise in Miskolc

[redacted] It was responsible for construction work for Borsod Megye. The main activity was construction of factories, roads, railroad bridges, and other surface and sub-surface construction.

The main office of the enterprise is in Miskolc, district II, Gozon Lajos utca 19.

[redacted] the chief of the department for labor affairs there, [redacted] was:

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PECSENYE (fnu) [redacted]

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Miscellaneous

Mateszalka has about 18,000 inhabitants, and until December 1959, 60 percent were independent farmers. Since that time, they have all been compelled to join the collective farms by the well-known methods. Independent farming ceased then, and the depression of the population caused by the collectivization began.

The rest of the population of this city is workers and employees of the surrounding industries of Borsod Megye.

The collective farms of this region are called Zalka-Mate [redacted]

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The population is for the most part religious, and did not allow the practice of their faith to be disturbed. The people still go to church, more now than ever.

The Party leadership, which is aware of the attitude of the population, strives primarily among the youth, and thereby wishes to secure the future.

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One political officer was:

VARKONYI (fnu), Police Sr Lieutenant [Rendorseg Fohadnagy]; chief of the Mateszalka station [redacted]

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One prison (official) officer was:

TOTH (fnu), Prison Sr Lieutenant [redacted]

Officer of the Police Division (formerly AVH- officer) was:

NYIKA (fnu), Captain [redacted]

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Auxiliary constable was:

HERCEG, Bertalan, salesman in the state textile store [redacted]

Members of the Workers Guard are:

MEZO, Imre, controller of the collective farm [redacted]

RACZ, Gyorgy, control agent [redacted]

Key to Page 26 of Text

1. Level-uti Caserne of the Mosonmagyaróvár Frontier Guard Caserne.
2. Direction to Hegyeshalom.
3. Direction to the middle of the city.
4. Open area.
5. Weapons room and repairshops.
6. Canteen.
7. Guard buildings.
8. Concrete paved street.
9. Main entrance.
10. Caserne.
11. Courtyard.

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12. Garages.
13. Garages.
14. Munitions depot.
15. Direction to Level.

Key to Page 27 of Text

1. Balassagyarmat Frontier Guard Caserne,
2. Direction to Salgotarjan.
3. E-Station.
4. Private houses.
5. Open area.
6. 3/A, 3/B, 3/C.
7. Delivery entrance.
8. Police Directorate.
9. Main entrance.
10. Direction to the middle of the city.

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Key to Page 28 of Text (Blue numbers and letters in blue circles were added by the key)

1. Sketch, without scale.
2. Wittmannshof.
3. Austria.
4. Direction to Kleylehof.
5. Hungary.
6. Direction to Halbtorn.
7. Customs inspection post.
8. Area border of the Erzsebet-Pusztá Frontier Guard post.
9. Albert-Kazmer-Pusztá.
10. Albert-Kazmer-Pusztá Frontier Guard post.
11. Direction to Mosonszolnok.
12. Area border of the Varbalog Frontier Guard post.
13. Direction to Varbalog.
  - a. Legend.
  - b. National Boundary.
  - c. Area border.
  - d. Objective.
  - e. Border fortification
  - f. Highway.
  - g. Arable land.
  - h. Albert-Kazmer-Pusztá Frontier Guard post.
  - i. Route of escape.
  - j. Watch tower.
  - k. Road.
  - l. Forest.

Objectives of the Albert-Kazmer-Pusztá Frontier Guard Post

1. Albert-Kazmer-Pusztá Frontier Guard post. In the courtyard of the Frontier Guard post is a wooden watch tower, about 14 meters high.
2. A boundary separation at the road junction with the highway to Albert-Kazmer-Pusztá.
3. A deflection in the border.
4. Border point of a road. Between the plowed strip and the mine field, there is a tree with a V-shaped fork.
5. Bushes at the intersection of two roads.
6. Three acacia trees at the intersection of two roads; the end of a line of telephone poles.
7. Deflection in the border.
8. Area border of the Erzsebet-Pusztá Frontier Guard post.
9. Watch tower. This watch tower is located about 250 meters south of the national border, is wooden, and about 14 meters high.

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10. Intersection of two roads and the beginning of five rows of acacia trees in line with the highway from Albert-Kazmer-Pusztá to Mosonszolnok.
11. Intersection of two roads and the beginning of five rows of acacia trees in line with the highway from Albert-Kazmer-Pusztá to Mosonszolnok.
12. Watch tower. This tower is located about 250 meters northeast of objective 11 and just in the area of the Erzsebet Pusztá Frontier Guard post. It is a wooden tower, about 12 meters high.
13. Road junction with the highway from Albert-Kazmer-Pusztá to Mosonszolnok.
14. Unmarked road.
15. Unmarked road.
16. Road junction with the highway from Albert-Kazmer-Pusztá to Mosonszolnok and the end of 5 rows of acacia trees.
17. Four acacia trees at the intersection of two roads.
18. Road junction with the highway from Albert-Kazmer-Pusztá to Mosonszolnok.
19. Straw shocks.
20. Edge of the forest.
21. Edge of the forest.
22. Group of trees at the intersection of two roads.
23. Straw shocks.
24. Area border of the Varbalog Frontier Guard post. Border point of a road and end of 5 rows of acacia trees.
25. Border point of a road and the end of a single row of acacia trees.
26. Edge of the forest; border point of a road.
27. Edge of the forest and intersection of two roads.
28. Edge of a forest.
29. Wooden bunker at the plowed strip.
30. Watch tower. This watch tower is located about 50 meters north of the Albert-Kazmer-Pusztá highway, facing Austria. It stands directly at the edge of the plowed strip. It is made of wood and is about 14 meters high.
31. Border point of a road.
32. Bushes by the plowed strip.
- 33 and 34. Unknown.
35. Separation at the road junction with the highway from Albert-Kazmer-Pusztá to Mosonszolnok.
36. Intersection of two roads.
37. Unknown.
38. Road forks in the direction of Varbalog.

Within the area of the Albert-Kazmer-Pusztá guard post, there are camouflaged sockets for communications equipment installed at objectives 6, 9, 12, 24, 27, 30, and 38.

The Patrol Paths and the Periods of Duty of the Following Patrols of the Albert-Kazmer-Pusztá Guard Post

1. Observation Patrol:

The Albert-Kazmer-Pusztá guard post has four observation patrols, which are on duty in the four watch towers. These patrols are posted only during the day and carry out their duty time for 8 hours without interruption. The relief guards are located in the individual watch towers.

a. Periodically a patrol in the guard post is dispatched at 0400 to the watch tower which makes up objective 1. This patrol does not make up an objective, since the watch tower is located within the area of the guard post. Changing of the guard is at 1200.

b. A patrol dispatched in the guard post to the watch tower which makes up objective 9 at 0400 and goes through objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, and 9 to the watch tower. The return route goes through the same objectives in reverse order, or through objectives 9, 17, 35, and 1 on orders from the post commander. The relief guards are dispatched in the guard post at 1000 and relieve the tower crew at 1100.

c. A patrol is dispatched in the guard post to the watch tower which makes up objective 12 at 0400 and goes through objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, and 12 to the watch tower. The return route to the guard post goes through objectives

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12, 11, 14, 13, 16, 18, 35, 2, and 1. The relief guards are dispatched in the guard post at 1000 and relieve the tower crew at 1100.

d. A patrol is dispatched in the guard post to the watch tower which makes up objective 30 at 0500 and goes through objectives 1, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 to the watch tower. The return route to the guard post goes through objectives 30, 31, 32, and 1. The relief guards are dispatched in the guard post at 1100 and relieve the tower crew at 1200.

## 2. Sector Patrol:

The Albert-Kazmer-Pushta guard post has three sector patrols, which are posted only at night. The period on duty is 8 hours. There is no changing of the guard in the field; the guards come back automatically.

a. At 1700, the first patrol starts out through objectives 1, 35, 3, 17, 9, 10, and 11. Since the sector between objectives 10 and 11 must be under the closest observation, the patrol spends the most time here. The return route goes through the same objectives in reverse order, or on order of the post commander, through objectives 11, 14, 13, 16, 18, 35, 2, and 1.

b. At 1800, the second patrol starts out through Objectives 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, and 10. Since the sector between objectives 9 and 10 must be under the closest observation, the patrol spends the most time here. The return route goes through the same objectives in reverse order.

c. At 2100, the third patrol starts out through objectives 1 and 24. Since the sector around objective 24 must be under the closest observation, the patrols spend the most time here. The return route goes through the same objectives in reverse order.

## 3. Mobile Patrol:

The Albert-Kazmer-Pushta guard post has two mobile patrols, which are posted only in the daytime. The period on duty is 8 hours. There is no change of guards in the field. The guards come back automatically.

a. The first patrol sets out at 0600 and goes through objectives 1, 23, 22, 21, 20, 36, 38, 13, 15, 10, 9, 17, 3, 35, 2 and 1.

b. The second patrol sets out 0700 and goes through objectives 1, 2, 35, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 1.

These patrols are most feared by the soldiers, since they are connected with many severe physical hardships and can entail a march of about 30 kilometers. During this patrol duty, these patrols also perform document inspection.

## 4. Patrol of the Plowed Strip:

The Albert-Kazmer-Pushta guard post has two patrols of the plowed strip, which are posted at night. There is no changing of the guard in the field; the guards come back automatically. The period on duty is 8 hours. In the daytime, the plowed strip is checked only by the control agent.

a. The first patrol sets out at 1800 through objectives 1, 24, 25, 26, 27, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 2, 3, 4, 7, and 8. The return route goes through the same objective in reverse order.

b. The second patrol sets out at 0200 and goes over the same territory as the 1st patrol.

## 5. Document Inspection Patrol:

The Albert-Kazmer-Pushta guard post has two document inspection patrols, which are posted only in daytime. Their period on duty is 6 to 8 hours. There is no changing of the guard in the field; the patrol comes back automatically after the above period on duty.

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a. The first patrol is dispatched periodically in the guard post at 0600, and the second patrol at 1200. Both patrols execute their inspection duty at objective 38. They march through objectives 1, 2, 35, 18, 16, 13, and 38 on their way. The return route goes through the same objectives in reverse order, or, on order of the post commander, through objectives 38, 36, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 1.

#### 6. Camouflaged Patrol:

It is impossible to report on the camouflaged observation points and period of duty of this patrol, since it is posted only on special orders from the post commander.

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### Structure and Organization of the Frontier Guard

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The Hungarian Frontier Guard is subordinate to the Ministry of Interior, under Minister Bela BISZKU.

The Deputy Minister is Laszlo GYARKOS.

The National Frontier Guard Headquarters, which is under the command of Major General [Vezerornagy] Lajos GYURKO, is a main department of the Ministry of Interior.

The Deputy [CO] of the National Frontier Guard Headquarters is Frontier Guard Colonel [Hatarorseg Ezredes] Mihaly KUN, also chief of the main political section within the National Frontier Guard Headquarters.

Until the summer of 1959, the chief of this main political section was Frontier Guard Lieutenant Colonel [Hatarorseg Alezredes] Laszlo FEKSZI [in text, mistakenly identified as a Sr Lieutenant], presently only a staff officer in the National Headquarters

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The Chief of Staff of the National Frontier Guard Headquarters is Frontier Guard Lieutenant Colonel [Hatarorseg Alezredes] Elek MOLNAR; no further data.

regional Frontier Guard headquarters:

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First Regional Frontier Guard Headquarters in Csorna.

Second Regional Frontier Guard Headquarters in Szombathely.

Third Regional Frontier Guard Headquarters in Zalaegerszeg.

there are also regional Frontier Guard headquarters in Kiskunhalas, Nyirbator, and Miskolc

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[redacted] the Second Regional Frontier  
Guard Headquarters [redacted]

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This regional headquarters is under the commander of Lieutenant Colonel  
[Alezredes] Bertalan ERSEK: [redacted]  
[redacted] He travels to Budapest once a month to report to  
General GYURKO.

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The political officer and deputy commander is Frontier Guard Major  
[Hatarorseg Ornagy] Lajos GUBA [redacted]  
[redacted] He is also subordinate to the chief of the main  
political section of the National Headquarters, which receives instructions  
and directions directly from the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist  
Party.

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The chief of staff of the Second Regional Frontier Guard Headquarters is  
Frontier Guard Lieutenant Colonel [Hatarorseg Alezredes] Janos BOZO [redacted]

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Additional staff officers are:

LUPKOVICS, Albert, Frontier Guard Major [Hatarorseg Ornagy] [redacted]

ZSIKIA, Elek, Frontier Guard Major [Hatarorseg Ornagy] [redacted]

GAZSO, Bela, Frontier Guard Captain [Hatarorseg Szazados]; chief of  
the Party committee in the regional headquarters; no further data.

Two officers subordinate to GAZSO are:

TISZA (fnu), Frontier Guard Captain [Hatarorseg Szazados].

PAJKOS, Jozsef, Frontier Guard Captain [Hatarorseg Szazados]. [redacted]

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Chief of the KISZ [Kommunista Ifjusagi Szovetseg, Communist Youth Federa-  
tion] Committee of the regional headquarters is:

BATORI [fnu], Frontier Guard Captain [Hatarorseg Szazados] [redacted]

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The buildings of the Second Regional Frontier Headquarters are billeted in  
the caserne complex of the Soptei-ut Frontier Guard caserne.

There is also a battalion of the Karhatalom [Special Police] stationed there.

The following other units subordinate to the Second Regional Headquarters  
are also billeted in the caserne complex in Szombathely:

a. Reserve Company, consisting of about 80 soldiers with the following  
duties:

1. Posting of the caserne guard.
2. Alert unit for support of potentially dangerous border posts.
3. Action against raids in the border area.
4. Supernumerary guards at the border posts.

The company commander of the reserve company was:

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OLAH, Bela, Frontier Guard Captain [Hatarorseg Szazados]

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Deputy [CO] and political officer was:

PATAKI, Istvan, Frontier Guard Sr Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Fohadnagy];

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b. Mobile Patrol Company, consisting of about 40 soldiers, tactically connected with the reserve company. About ten soldiers of this unit have technical training and are designated and employed as a technical platoon. Otherwise they have the same duties as the reserve company. In addition, however, this unit has a special duty, to post the city patrol of the Frontier Guard in Szombathely, and also has that designation.

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Company commander is:

KITSS (fmu), Frontier Guard Sr Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Fohadnagy]

Political officer and deputy [CO]:

SIMOLA, Ferenc, Frontier Sr Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Fohadnagy]; no further information.

e. Motorized Platoon, consisting of about 30 soldiers. The duty of this unit is to maintain in permanent readiness and to drive the 30 Csepel personnel and materiel transport trucks which are at the disposal of the regional headquarters and the 3 Popeda passenger cars (of Soviet origin).

Unit commander is:

SZABO (fmu), Frontier Guard Captain [Hatarorseg Szazados]; no further information.

f. Veterinarian, cares for the numerous horses and dogs of the regional headquarters and has several stalls for accommodating animals during treatment.

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A permanent battalion headquarters in Koszeg is subordinate to the Second Regional Frontier Guard Headquarters. The battalion headquarters also serves as the headquarters over the training battalion during the training period.

This headquarters in Koszeg is the duty station appointed for all Frontier Guard posts in the area of the Second Regional Headquarters.

The commander of the Koszeg battalion is:

TOTH, Ferenc, Frontier Guard Captain [Hatarorseg Szazados] [redacted]

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[redacted] also commander of

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the caserne.

In the caserne complex of the battalion headquarters, there is also a Frontier Guard NCO school [redacted]

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The following 17 Frontier Guard posts are subordinate to the Koszeg battalion (the number designations agree):

1. Sopronkovsed
2. Und
3. Zsira
4. Peresznye
5. Olmod
6. Koszeg
7. Hetforras
8. Keresztkut
9. Hormannforras
10. Bozsok
11. Bucsu
12. Narda
13. Felsocsatar
14. Horvathlovo
15. Pornoapati
16. Nagymanzsa
17. Szentpeterfa

In the spring of 1960, the Sopronkovsed Frontier Guard post was separated from the First Regional Headquarters and was assigned to the Second Regional Headquarters. This happened because the Second Regional Headquarters always had 17 Frontier Guard posts, and when the Horvathlovo and Vaskeresztes merged (given as such in the above listing) in the fall of 1959, there were only 16 posts in the headquarters.

The Second Regional Headquarters is responsible for observation of about 115 kilometers of Hungarian national border. Because of the annexation in the spring of 1960, this sector was enlarged to about 120 kilometers.

Each of the Frontier Guard posts, depending on its geographical location, has 5,000 to 10,000 meters to observe. The strength of the guard posts varies between 50 and 70 soldiers and officers, depending on the size of the area observed.

Each border post had two, and almost always three officers, who all had specialized duties which have already been described. In addition, each post had an NCO in charge (dienstfuhrender Unteroffizier).

Each day, the duty officer must make a report from the guard post to the battalion in Koszeg by telephone at 0600 and 2000.

Each two weeks, a meeting of all post commanders, battalion officers, and regional headquarters officers takes place in the Second Regional Headquarters.

[redacted] the following special units of the Frontier Guard:

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1. NCO school for the Frontier Guard in Budapest.
2. Dog training school in Dunakeszi.
3. Horsemanship training course in Kiskunhalas.

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[REDACTED]

Frontier Guard Caserne (Petofi Caserne) in Koszeg,

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[REDACTED]

The caserne is located on the western edge of the city of Koszeg (see sketch) and consists of the following buildings:

Objective 1: A single-floor brick building, 15 x 6 meters, in which the caserne guard and disciplinary barracks are quartered.

Objective 2: A four-story brick building, 50 x 25 meters, with basement containing kitchen, rations supply room, and laundry; ground floor, EM barracks and weapons room; second floor, EM barracks; third floor, mess-hall (with elevator to kitchen), officers' offices, operating room and infirmary; fourth floor, battalion headquarters and officers' offices.

Objective 3: A single-floor brick building with a flat concrete roof, about 25 x 15 meters, serving as a garage. It houses six Csepel trucks used for materiel and troop transport and two automobiles for the officers.

Objective 4: A single-floor brick building, 16 x 10 meters, set up as a horse stable and housing six draught horses and four mounts; harness shop and fodder storage.

Objective 5: A single-floor brick building, 10 x 6 meters, serves as a shoe repair shop.

A 2.5 meter high brick wall surrounds the entire caserne complex. It was a convent until World War II.

A second caserne, which is now called Kiss-Janos caserne, is also subordinate to the battalion headquarters in Koszeg. This is the former Frigyes caserne. [REDACTED] Four companies were always quartered in the Frigyes caserne during the training period [REDACTED]. After training, this caserne is always empty, except for a building in which the Koszeg Frontier Guard post is billeted.

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[REDACTED] the Koszeg Frontier Guard post is commander by an Istvan KLEMEN, Frontier Guard Sr. Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Fohadnagy], [REDACTED]

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Deputy CO and political officer was:

MJHI, Andras, Frontier Guard Sr Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Fohadnagy]

Frontier Guard Training Battalion in Koszeg

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[REDACTED]

The training Battalion consisted of six companies with a total of 960 soldiers. The first and second companies were billeted for training in the Petofi caserne, and the other four were billeted in the Kiss-Janos caserne.

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Every company had 160 men, with four platoons of 40 men each. The

The battalion commander was:

TOTH, Ferenc, Frontier Guard Captain [Hatarorseg Szazados] [redacted]

[redacted] The permanent Frontier Guard battalion in Koszeg, the training battalion, and the Petofi and Kiss-Janos casernes are subordinate to his area of command.

Political officer and deputy CO is:

PAJKOS, Jozsef, Frontier Guard Captain [Hatarorseg Szazados]; assigned to the battalion only during training periods; otherwise, he is a staff officer in the Second Regional Headquarters.

Chief of Staff was:

HEIZER, Gyorgy, Frontier Guard Captain [Hatarorseg Szazados] [redacted]

Other officers in the battalion were:

KICSI, Dezso, Frontier Guard Sr Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Fohadnagy];

ZSIKLA (fnu), Frontier Guard Captain [Hatarorseg Szazados]; training officer [redacted]

VERES, Mihalv, Frontier Guard Sr Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Fohadnagy];

Commander of the second company was:

KADAR, Gyula, Frontier Guard Sr Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Fohadnagy];

Political officer and deputy CO was:

ABRAHAM, Pal, Frontier Guard Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Hadnagy] [redacted]

NCO in charge was:

BIIKAI, Attila, Frontier Guard NCO [redacted]

Platoon leader of the first platoon was:

TIMAR, Sandor, Frontier Guard Sr Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Fohadnagy] [redacted]

[redacted] went to the Olmod guard post after training, and finally to the Hetforras guard post as post commander.

Platoon leader of the second platoon was:

VOROS, Imre, Frontier Guard Captain [Hatarorseg Szazados]; promoted to this rank during the training period [redacted]

Platoon leader of the third platoon was:

BOROS, Antal, Frontier Guard Sr Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Fohadnagy]; died in the summer of 1959.

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Platoon leader of the fourth platoon was:

KOVACS, Jozsef, Frontier Guard Sr Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Fohadnagy];

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The **schedule** during training was the following:

0600 -- reveille and physical training until 0620.  
 0620-0700 -- make bed, wash, and clean the rooms.  
 0700-0730 -- breakfast: 1/2 liter sweetened coffee with milk, bread (any quantity), 50 grams of sausage, butter, cheese, salami or lard.  
 0730-0800 -- clean the barracks and prepare for marching.  
 0800-0815 -- issuance of orders.  
 0815-1400 -- outside duty and field training.  
 1400-1500 -- noon meal: 1/2 liter soup with various nutritious ingredients, 1/2 liter vegetables or legumes, meat, and potato; the food was served in a mess kit, and heavy eaters could take seconds.  
 1500-1730 -- outside duty or field training.  
 1730-1800 -- clean clothes.  
 1800-1900 -- issuance of orders and clean weapons.  
 1900-1930 -- evening meal: 1/2 liter goulash, vegetables or legumes, poppy seeds, nuts, or curds and noodles, bread in any quantity.  
 1930-2100 -- news announcements, daily politics, and pertinent discussion.  
 2100-2200 -- clean rooms and curfew.

**Saturday schedule:**

Until 1500, same schedule as on work days.  
 1500-1800 -- clean clothes, weapons, barracks, and rooms and roll call.  
 1800-1900 -- hot-water showers.  
 1900-2200 -- recreation, evening meal, curfew.

**Sunday schedule:**

0700-0800 -- wash-up, clean rooms, breakfast.  
 0800-1200 -- recreation.  
 1200-1300 -- noon meal.  
 1300-1800 -- recreation, evening meal.  
 1800-2030 -- movies (military, war, and cultural films of Soviet and Hungarian origin).  
 Until 2100 -- recreation and curfew.

**Training**

**a. Exercises:**

In the first week of the life of a recruit, he learns position of attention, code of honor, and marching without weapons in the caserne courtyard. Under observation by the company commander, the platoon leaders and squad leaders drill the units subordinate to them. In later weeks of training, one drills on company level and with weapons; and at the end, there is also drill in heavy marching order.

**b. Infantry and Field Duty:**

This training is also carried out under the permanent observation of the company commander. They moved out into the field with full field equipment and executed the known drills, such as: camouflage, combat in woods, close combat, assault, trenching, reconnaissance and combat patrol operations, field maneuvers, combatting fortifications, overpowering and occupying machine-gun nests, house to house and street fighting, map-reading and topography. There was also the usual

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classical infantry training, and later, there was no lack of exercises with gasmasks.

c. Weapons Training:

Rifles: Hungarian 1948 model; five-round magazine; calibre, 7.62 mm; length without bayonet, 127 cm, with bayonet, 170 cm; weight without ammunition, 4.5 kilograms; length of the barrel, 72 cm; velocity, 865 meters per second; range, 1,200 meters; sights set for 800 meters. Training extended over the first six weeks and then began sub-machinegun training after turning in the rifle.

Submachinegun: Soviet manufactured 1941 type; calibre, 7.62 mm; drum magazine with 71 rounds; weight without magazine, 3.5 kilograms, with full magazine, 5.5 kilograms; velocity, 500 meters per second; range, 500 meters; accuracy, up to 200 meters.

Light Machinegun: Soviet DP type; calibre, 7.62 mm; 47-round drum magazine; weight, with bipod and full magazine, 8.40 kilograms.

Handgrenades: 1948 type Hungarian stick grenades for close and street fighting; 120 grams of compressed TNT (an explosive); fragmentation effect, 40 meters in diameter.

Egg-shaped hand grenades, also called offensive grenades; Hungarian manufactured; steel case; fragmentation effect, 40 meters in diameter.

Flare Pistols: 24 mm Hungarian model with drop barrel, made out of aluminum.

Gasmasks (for defense against gaseous CW agents): Hungarian manufactured; kept in a grey canvas pouch with the rubber hose; the canister remains in the canvas pouch, in which there is also an antigas paulin. During training, there were two gasmask exercises in a specially constructed gas chamber. (Tear-gas was used).

In a special lecture, the recruits were instructed about the following CW agents: Mustard gas, tear-gas, chloropicrine, and Bromoaceto Phenone CW agents.

d. Frontier Guard Training:

The Frontier Guard Soldiers were taught the following basic principles pertinent to their future work:

1. Every covered sector on the ground or in the air which separates two nations bordering on each other is called a national border.

2. This line is characterized by stones, stakes, or hills.

3. The no-man's-land along the border.

4. The significance of border patrols.

5. Tracking.

6. The importance of the 15 kilometer obstacle zone to the defense of the border population against intruders from neighboring border states and to the defense of the national economy.

7. Border fortifications and technical obstacles.

8. His own and special border defense forces:

a. His own forces: Frontier Guards, service dogs, service horses, alert equipment, and technical border obstacles.

b. Special forces: Karhatalom, police, Workers Guard [Munkasovseg], special units of the Hungarian Army, auxiliary police, auxiliary frontier guards (patriotic persons and the informer network).

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9. The 10 patrols of Frontier Guard Soldiers, which have already been described in detail.

10. The 15 kilometer border obstruction zone (hatarovezet):

During training about the geographic boundaries of the border obstruction zone along the Austrian-Hungarian border, it was learned that this always passes along the actual national border. However, the national border makes abnormal indentations and the border obstruction zone does not follow them, but goes on geometrically straight to the next Frontier Guard base. It may happen, therefore, that the distance between border obstruction zone and the actual national border may amount to as much as 50 kilometers.

11. The equipment of the Frontier Guard soldier on duty is as follows:

a. Carbine with four rounds in the clip and 56 rounds in the ammunition pouch; or a submachinegun with full magazine and a reserve magazine in a canvas pouch, making a total of 140 rounds.

b. Leather patrol pouches with the following contents:

- 1 flare pistol with 6-8 flares
- 1 canteen with water or coffee
- 1 fastening chain or strap
- 1 tablet of paper and pencil
- 1 telephone receive with plug
- 1 telescope and signal whistle
- 1 pocket knife
- 1 small first-aid kit in the left breast pocket
- 1 seasonal camouflage suit (white or spotted).

c. Clothes:

- 1 summer and 1 winter coat
- 2 complete Soviet-type uniforms with breeches.
- 2 pairs of boots
- 1 special winter cap
- 1 pair of woolen gloves
- 2 shirts
- 2 pairs of long drawers
- 2 pairs of boot strings
- 1 overseas cap
- There was a weekly laundry exchange

12. Stipulations for the use of arms:

a. To protect the Hungarian border, a soldier under orders must use his weapon, after first calling and firing a warning shot, against every person whose conduct appears suspect to the Frontier Guard soldier, every person who does not heed the call of the Frontier Guard soldier, and who attempts to escape, if no other possibility exists to prevent the escape. He is also to use his weapon, if no other possibility exists, to break the resistance of persons who hinder him in the execution of his duty; he is also required to use his weapon against every person who is being publicly pursued for robbery, murder, arson, etc., or who commits a crime punishable by martial law when martial law is in effect, when no other possibility for capture exists.

b. The Frontier Guard soldier is also bound to use his weapon, without calling or firing a warning shot, when he is under armed assault, when his life, limb, or personal freedom is directly threatened and no other possibility exists to ward off such assault; also when third persons are caught in the act of damaging border defense equipment; also against enemy propaganda balloons and enemy overflights.

c. It is, however, forbidden to use the weapon as a means of reprisal or to shoot across the border.

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d. Persons wounded by the use of the weapon must be immediately cared for.

13. The Frontier Guard soldier has the following rights: Right to vote; 10 days' leave for the first year of service; 14 day's leave for the second year of service; 64 forints' monthly salary as a recruit; 160 forints monthly during the first year, and 180 forints monthly for the second year; monthly pay for privates, 200 forints, monthly pay for Pfc, 220 forints; corporal, 240 forints per month. Suitable clothing and rations, complaints through official channels.

14. The Frontier Guard soldier has the following duties: Unquestioning loyalty to the Hungarian People's Republic. Defense of the border against intruders, and protection of the national economy; protection of the border population from kidnapping; obedient to the proceeding; aid to the population in natural disasters; safeguard objects entrusted to him.

15. Restrictions of the Frontier Guard soldier: During patrol duty at night: no smoking, singing, consumption of alcoholic beverages, sleeping, leaving his post, hunting, dismantling his weapon, entering foreign national territory, stray from the patrol path, speaking to persons over the border, or accepting letters or packages.

e. Political instruction during the training period:

Every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday there were political instructions from 0800 to 1000. The talk delivered by the political officer on Monday, was repeated on Wednesday by the platoon and squad leader, and on Friday the political officer gave a test to see if the soldier learned the subject. The respective answers of the soldiers were then marked. The following brochures were used as support for the instruction:

1. The Heroes of Végvár.
2. Miklos Zrínyi and his life.
3. Gyorgy Szondy, the Hero of Dregelyvár.
4. Miklos Jurisics, the hero of Koszeg castle.
5. The Counterrevolution of 1956.

Political instruction played an essential role in training, and after the recruit period, there was a comprehensive examination pertinent to this subject. This test was given special consideration in further employment of the soldier.

It seemed that if a soldier was not able to keep up with the political instruction or was unwilling to do so, he was detached from the borders on the West and assigned to another Frontier Guard headquarters. In most cases, he went to a reserve company.

f. Document Training:

all Frontier Guard soldiers, [ ] had special document training [ ]

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a. Personal Identity Documents: Persons who live within the 15 kilometer obstacle zone have an Arabic numeral 2 with a bluish red stamp imprinted on page 8 of their personal identity document.

Persons who live outside of the 15 kilometer obstacle zone but work in it, have an Arabic numeral 1 (one) imprinted in the same color on page 8 of their personal identity document.

The personal identity document must also contain the following:

1. Photograph, which must bear resemblance to the possessor.
2. A stamp affixed to the lower right half of the photograph; the other half is affixed to the cover of the ID; official blue stamp of the responsible police official; nationality; address; registration of the place of work;

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control mark on the last page, if the ID was issued before 1957. The instructions further read that on the inner surface of the hard cover of the ID where the letters and ID numbers were, under the hyphen between the letters and the Roman numeral, there must be a small square printed in black. If, instead of this, a circle printed in black appears, the ID is false. The source gave the following as an example of a false ID:

AU + I . 4711

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Expired personal identity documents are not valid and their possessors are arrested and turned over to the responsible police [organ].

Since the spring of 1960, the issuance of new personal identity documents to the populace has begun. These are somewhat lighter than the old ones, and they have the number imprinted on each side. There is also a phototype of the Kossuth coat-of-arms on each side. It is not changed otherwise. Every person over 16 years old receives such an ID and is bound to carry it with him always.

b. Military book: Enlisted men and NCOs must always carry a military book on leave or on departure; this, however, has validity only in connection with the leave or departure certificate.

[redacted] a blue military book, about 8 x 6 centimeters, with hard cover. [redacted] there was a photograph in civilian clothing in it which was exchanged for a photograph in military clothing. On the back of the photograph, which is inserted into the document through a special slot, the date of issuance, mother's name, and date of birth of the owner are visible. The enclosed photograph is always stamped by every post where the soldier serves.

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[redacted] All the units [redacted] are entered in the book, also [redacted] rank, date of promotions, and branch of service. The possessor of this book is bound to carry it with him at all times. Strict punishment is meted out for non-observance of this ruling. If the book is lost, a report must be made within 48 hours.

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c. Officers' Identification: This ID is about 10 x 8 centimeters and red. One can easily confuse it with a personal identity document. It consists of only two pages. The inner page of the ID has a photograph of the owner in uniform; it must be signed. Under the photograph is a slot in which a slip of paper containing the period of validity of the ID is inserted. This slip must be renewed every three months.

d. Obstruction Zone ID for the 15 kilometer Zone: This solitary and limited travel authorization for the 15 kilometer obstruction zone is valid only with the personal identity document. The authorization can be in various colors and various sizes. For the most part they are white paper. They have the following entries.

Nationality; name and address of the person to be visited; period of validity and number of the personal identity document; stamp of the issuing authority; date of issuance and signature of the competent adviser. Depending on its use, the ID must be delivered back to the issuing authority.

e. ID for the 500 meter Obstruction Zone: This ID is always white and about 16 x 8 centimeters; it is valid only with the personal identity document. It is an original impression and contains the following data.

Nationality, address, number of the personal identity document, and the following entry: Authorization to enter the 500 meter obstruction zone; occupational area; period of validity; stamp of the competent Frontier Guard Regional Headquarters and signature of the regional commander. It is only issued to persons who have a field on the border or work as foresters or forestry workers. The possessor of such an ID might be called up when beginning or finishing work to report to the competent Frontier Guard post commander. The possessor of these IDs are subject to inspection by the Frontier Guard soldiers on patrol.

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f. ID for the 50 Meter Obstruction Zone: Issuance of this ID is obtained only at the Regional Headquarters with prior authorization from the National Frontier Guard Headquarters in Budapest. It is valid only with the personal identity document, and is issued only to reliable persons, such as surveyors, tractor drivers, railway patrolmen of the MAV [Magyar Allam Vasutak, Hungarian State Railways], etc. The entries are the same as those on the 500 meter ID.

There are also the following other IDs, which are adjusted for entry into the border area:

1. Swamp Reclamation permit [?]
2. Hunting permit
3. Fishing permit

These IDs are valid likewise only with the personal identity document, and allow the possessor to enter the 50 meter obstruction zone, of course, only in connection with the execution of the stated activity.

#### Accommodations

During the training period, there were always 40 soldiers (one platoon) housed in one room, with double-deck iron beds. There were straw mattresses and pillows. Each soldier received two woolen blankets and two sheets, which he could exchange every two weeks. There were no lockers. There were wooden stands installed in the rooms, on which the equipment of the soldiers was stored. Usually there were wall-hooks hammered into the walls, and the soldiers hung part of their clothing on them.

All rooms had stone floors which were always kept immaculate. There were no tables and chairs. Each soldier was issued only a stool.

The sanitary facilities were in good condition and met the requirements adequately.

#### Training Fields

Field training of the soldiers was carried out in the following places:

1. Exercise area - K: This was in Kuba-Hegy, 3 kilometers north of Koszeg. [redacted]
2. Exercise area - P 1: This was set up directly next to the Petofi caserne.
3. Exercise area - P 2: This exercise area was located about 1.5 kilometers south of Koszeg, on the Kenyer-Hegy.

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#### Firing Range

During training, there were three live firing exercises at the firing range and exercise area at Kenyer-Hegy. There were exercises with submachine guns and light machineguns each time.

Each soldier had to fire as long as necessary to pass the prescribed exercises.

In conclusion, [redacted] during the training period there were neither exit [passes] or leaves.

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#### NCO School in the Petofi Caserne in Koszeg

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The school had 105 course participants and was called the "school company." There were four platoons, with three squads each.

The company commander was:

BALINT, Istvan, Frontier Guard Major [Hatarorseg Ornagy] (during the schooling he was still a captain);

25X1

Political officer and deputy CO was:

KOVACS, Ferenc, Frontier Guard Sr Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Fohadnagy];

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The NCO in charge was:

BERKES, Andras, Frontier Guard NCO;

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Platoon leader of the first platoon was:

VERES, Mihaly, Frontier Guard Sr Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Fohadnagy];

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Platoon leader of the second platoon was:

NEV, Aladar, Frontier Guard Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Hadnagy];

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Platoon leader of the third platoon was:

KOVAC, Janos, Frontier Guard Sr Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Fohadnagy];

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Platoon leader of the fourth platoon was:

KADAR, Gyula, Frontier Guard Sr Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Fohadnagy]; already described.

there was no difference between the duty schedule here and that during recruit training.

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There was also nothing new learned about infantry and field training in the exercises. Such training was only repeated; the soldiers themselves had to learn to issue orders and commands.

The following weapons were used in the weapons training:

Soviet Carbines: 1941 models; calibre, 7.62 mm; length with folding bayonet, 166 cm; without the bayonet, 133 cm; 5 round magazine; weight, 4.5 kg; velocity, 820 meters per second; range, 1,000 meters; accuracy, 400 meters.

Heavy Machine Guns: Soviet manufacture; Goryunov model on a two-wheeled mount; weight, 40.4 kg; range with steel-core ammunition, 5,000 meters; with normal ammunition, 3,000 meters; calibre, 7.62 mm; barrel length, 97 cm; can be used for antiaircraft up to 3,000 meters; the carriage is adjusted accordingly.

The Frontier Guard training was likewise the same as during the recruit period, but here the soldiers themselves had to deliver lectures on the subjects.

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The following brochures were used as support for the political instructions:

- a. The XXI Party Congress in Moscow
- b. Socialist Countries in Europe
- c. Socialist Countries in Asia
- d. Neighboring Country of Austria (Geographic location, larger cities, size of the population, and other interesting data)

The lectures were given by the political officer, who also always gave strict examinations over his material.

At the final examination for the [NCO] course, the knowledge of the soldiers in political instruction was also carefully weighed. If one failed, he was not promoted to private.

The examination board consisted of:

Lieutenant Colonel ERSEK, Regional Commander

Major GUBA, Political Officer

Lieutenant Colonel BOZO, Chief of Staff

A colonel of the Soviet Army, name unknown, who had an interpreter and also directed questions to the soldiers.

25X1

Olmod Frontier Guard Post, No 5,

The guard post is located about 500 meters south of the village of Olmod and about 1,000 meters east of the Austrian border.

The following buildings were in the area of the post:

Objective 1: A single-floor brick building, about 40 x 15 meters, with seven rooms for the enlisted men; offices of the post commander; the political officer, and the NCO in charge; weapons room; clothes room; wash room; dispatching room; sitting room; kitchen; provisions room; mess hall; culture room.

Objective 2: A single-floor brick building, 15 x 8 meters; served as a stable for four draught horses and two mounts; harness shop and fodder room; wagon shed.

Objective 3: A single-floor brick building, 15 x 7 meters; room for hot-water showers; boiler room; drying room.

Objective 4: Two single floor buildings, each about 4 x 4 meters; served as ammunition depots; protected by mounds of dirt.

Objective 5: A single floor brick building, 6 x 5 meters; served as a pig-sty.

There was also a kennel for three dogs. However, there were only two Alsations on the guard post, Gorda and Szivar, who were trained as tracking dogs.

A single strand barbed wire entanglement about two meters high, is stretched around the guard post on cement posts. Outside this wire entanglement is a trench system, kept in permanent good condition, with machinegun nests and approach trenches.

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The entrance to the guard post was on the road.

Next to the post headquarters, outside of the wire entanglement, are located two two-family houses, which serve as quarters for the officers. There is also a two meter high wire entanglement stretched around them.

Three officers, one NCO in charge, and about 50 Frontier Guard soldiers served in the Frontier Guard post.

The Post Commander was:

PODANI, Gabor, Frontier Guard Sr Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Fohadnag];

Political officer and deputy CO was:

LESZKONCZI, Jozsef, Frontier Guard Sr Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Fohadnag],

The third officer was:

TIMAR, Sandor, Frontier Guard Sr Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Fohadnag];

In February 1960, this officer went to the Frontier Guard post in Hetforras as post commander; since then, Olmod has had no third officer.

NCO in charge was:

SZECHENYI, Pal, Frontier Guard Sergeant

Party secretary of the post was:

LIPTAK, Gyorgy, NCO;

KISZ secretary was:

KOVACS, Sandor, Frontier Guard Pfc

The border sector patrolled by this guard post is 4,800 meters long. The area is very hilly and thickly forested. The post borders on Peresznye (there a small part of the notch is also covered over with grass) in the north and on Koszeg in the south.

There are four watch towers for observation support (see enclosed sketch).

The technical border obstructions, as seen from the Hungarian side, are as follows:

- a. 50 cm wide patrol path.
- b. A single strand barbed wire entanglement, about 2 meters high, stretched on cement posts. This obstruction was completed in February 1960.
- c. 50 cm wide patrol path for the patrol of the plowed strip.
- d. 4-6 meter wide plowed strip.
- e. 4-6 meters of open field.
- f. 4-6 meter minefield, which was still old at that time, but which will be renovated in the course of the summer.
- g. 0.80 - 1.20 meter high two-strand barbed wire entanglement, still on the old system; this will, however, be eliminated this summer and likewise renovated.

The following weapons were used on the post:

10 soldiers used carbines, with five carbines in reserve in the weapon room. The weapons are of Soviet manufacture

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40 soldiers were equipped with Soviet submachineguns, with 15 submachineguns in reserve in the weapons room. There were also three light machineguns and two heavy machineguns in the weapons room, all of Soviet manufacture [redacted]

25X1

Every soldier also had a steel helmet, an infantry spade, and a gasmask; however, these articles were taken along only in case of alert.

On orders from the regional headquarters, there were live firing exercises held every two months. These were qualifying exercises. Weapons exercises were held continually.

Service on the post seemed to be the following:

Every soldier had to put in at least eight hours outside duty (patrol duty) within a 24-hour period. He also had seven hours of guaranteed rest time within this period. In the intervals, there was always infantry training, weapons exercises, and political instruction.

There were special regulations in case of alert; even the rest period could be curtailed. There were only a few alerts in Olmod, and the soldiers considered the post peaceful.

Political instructions were held three times per week, for two hours.

The following brochures were distributed among the soldiers for support of the lecture:

1. Under the Banner of the Communist Party.
2. Study of the Geographic World Map.
3. The Five Largest Capitalist Countries:
  - a. USA
  - b. England
  - c. West Germany
  - d. France
  - e. Japan

The study and lecture material consisted of geography, history, socialist developments, and method of capital.

4. The BENELUX countries and [their] economic significance.
5. The countries of Asia and Africa.

There were always three soldiers posted to guard the post itself; they relieved each other in eight-hour shifts, 24 hours a day.

One eight-hour shift was continuous tower duty.

One eight-hour shift was the so-called day-duty with duty in the area of the post switchboard; they also reported to the officer in charge when the posts sent out their patrols.

One eight-hour shift was complete rest.

In the guard post itself, there were the following patrol duties:

1. Sector patrol
2. Observation patrol
3. Mobile patrol
4. Patrol of the plowed strip
5. Document inspection patrol

The equipment was the same as that described for the recruit period.

The clothing differed from that in the recruit period only in that the soldiers on Frontier Guard duty had long dress trousers and a Hungarian tailored shirt.

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Enlisted men's mess was quantitatively and qualitatively good.

Quarters were arranged so that seven to ten soldiers always lived in one room. The beds were double-deckers; they were provided with straw mattresses and pillows.

In addition, every soldier had two woolen blankets and two sheets, which could be exchanged every two weeks.

There were no lockers, but wooden stands and hooks were provided. There were likewise no tables and chairs.

The floors of the room were stone and kept immaculate; the hygienic and sanitary facilities of the quarters were modern.

The Frontier Guard post was visited periodically by [ ] officers who held conversations with the post commander and always asked about the experiences of the soldiers who interested them.

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[ ] in July 1959, Frontier Guard soldier Josef MAGYARI, who was then assigned to Olmod, fled to Austria at Objective 9. One day after Magyari's escape, a civilian was ratlined into Austria from the same objective to investigate Magyari's whereabouts.

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In 1959, the Olmod Frontier Guard post registered three border infractions. Two of the violators were captured.

Zsira Frontier Guard Post, No 3, [ ]

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The guard post is located on the east edge of the village of Zsira, directly next to the highway. The distance to the national border is about 1,800 meters.

The following buildings are located in the post area:

Objective 1: A two-story brick building, about 20 x 10 meters, with the following rooms: on the ground floor are the day-room with the switchboard, weapons room, washroom, latrines, weapons cleaning room, shower room and drying area, and four EM rooms; on the second floor, four EM rooms with washroom and latrines.

Objective 2: A two-story brick building, about 20 x 10 meters, with the following rooms: on the first floor, kitchen, mess hall, culture room, rations storage room; on the second floor, offices of the post commander, the political officer, the third officer, and the NCO in charge; dispatching room; clothes room; materiel room; culture room; and library.

Objective 3: A single-floor brick building, about 20 x 8 meters; served as a stable for four draught horses and two mounts; harness shop, fodder room, and wagon shed.

Objective 4: Two single-floor brick buildings, about 4 x 4 meters; served as ammunition depot and were blocked off by a pile of dirt about one meter high.

In addition, there were three sheep-dogs, named Fedo, Buffi, and Centi; they were housed in a separate kennel and a pig-sty.

The guard post itself is surrounded by a single strand barbed wire, about two meters high and stretched over cement posts. Inside this barbed wire is located a system of trenches, with machinegun nests and approach trenches.

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Right next to the post, two two-family houses are located, likewise surrounded by barbed wire; they served as quarters for the officers.

[There were also two one-family houses], one of which was empty, since the NCO in charge and the political officer lived in private homes in the village.

The post had three officers, one NCO in charge, and 70 Frontier Guard soldiers.

The post commander was:

MISZNYAK, Jozsef, Frontier Guard Captain [Hatarorseg Szazados]

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The political officer and deputy CO was:

BOZO, Istvan, Frontier Guard Sr Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Fohadnagy];

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The third officer was:

TOTH, Jozsef, Frontier Guard Lieutenant [Hatarorseg Hadnagy]

NCO in charge was:

KOVACS, Istvan, Frontier Guard Sergeant

The NCO assigned as dog trainer was:

VIRAG, Istvan, Frontier Guard Sergeant

Party secretary of the post was:

RONAVOLGYI, Lajos, Frontier Guard Private

KISZ secretary was:

NEMES, Zoltan, Frontier Guard Private

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The border sector assigned to this post for observation was 5,800 meters long and for the most part is level arable land. There were four watch towers for support (see sketch).

The area was considered a main avenue of escape and relatively many border infractions occurred here.

The border fortifications, seen from the Hungarian side, were as follows:

- a. 50 cm wide patrol path
- b. 4-8 meter wide plowed strip
- c. 4-5 meters of open land
- d. 4-5 meter mine field
- e. 0.80 cm [sic] - 1.40 high, two strand barbed wire

The described installation is the area which lies between objectives 6 and 7; it is about 1,000 meters long. In about the fall of 1958, a new, two meter high one-strand barbed wire was stretched over cement posts, and a new mine system were installed here.

The old fortification begins at the area border of the Und Frontier Guard post in the north and runs about 4.5 kilometers, as follows:

- a. Two meter high single-strand barbed wire stretched on cement posts
- b. 50 cm wide patrol path

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- c. 4-8 meter wide plowed strip
- d. 5-6 meters of open land
- e. 4-5 meter outdated mine field
- f. 0.80 cm [sic] - 1.40 meter two-strand wire entanglement stretched out and fastened on wooden stakes.

The weapons of the guard post are as follows:

13 soldiers used Soviet carbines, and an additional six carbines were located in the weapons room.

57 soldiers were equipped with Soviet submachineguns, and ten submachineguns were located in the weapons room. There were also three Soviet light machineguns and three Soviet heavy machineguns. All these weapons have been previously described.

Every soldier had a steel helmet, gasmask, and infantry spade which he had to take with him in the event of an alert.

Once a month there were live firing qualification exercises. When on duty, the patrols also had flare pistols with them, and when fired, the flares had the following meanings:

- 1 red star-shaped flare -----border violators in both directions
- 2 red star-shaped flares-----request for alert squad
- 1 white star-shaped flare -----request for officer
- 1 plain white flare-----light up the field
- 2 mixed star-shaped flares, red and white -- All men to posts.

Service at this guard post was the same as that already described for the Olmod post. In case of an alert, this rule was not valid.

Political instructions were given three times a week, and the following brochures were used for support:

- 1. The VII Congress of the Communist Party in Budapest
- 2. The Socialist Collectivization of Agriculture

The following patrols were assigned to the Frontier Guard post:

- 1. Observation patrol
- 2. Sector patrol
- 3. Mobile patrol
- 4. Patrol of the plowed strip
- 5. Document inspection patrol

The equipment corresponded to that studied in training period.

The clothing was also the same as that described in connection with the Olmod post.

The food was good and adequate.

The quarters did not differ from those in other Frontier Guard posts.

[redacted] the Zsira Frontier Guard post has a bad reputation, and that every soldier fears being transferred to this installation.

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The reason for this lies in the fact that officers of the battalion and regional headquarters come there on almost daily inspection tours.

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In 1960, the Zsira Frontier Guard post recorded one border violation. The escapee succeeded in getting to Austria.

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MAV [Magyar Allami Vasutak, Hungarian State Railways] Repair Shop in Miskolc

The repair shop is located right next to the Miskolc railroad station; it employs about 800 workers. Work was in three shifts: from 0400 to 1200; from 1200 to 2000; and from 2000 to 0400.

The work-week was 48 hours long. There were no norms and no contracts.

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Practically everything necessary to the maintenance of a normal railroad operation is repaired there.

The shop was subordinate to the directorate of the Hungarian State Railways in Miskolc, on Szemere-ut.

The repair shop had a total of eight departments under the management of the directorate at the same time.

The director of Department I was:

KISS, Janos; former milling machine operator

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The head engineer was:

VOINI, Jozsef; mechanical engineer

Chief of personnel was:

CSORBA, Balint

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Party secretary was:

NIKOTA, Jozsef,

Official inspector was:

FARKAS, Istvan; former AVH [Allamvedelmi Hatosag, State Security Authority] Major

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Department II: lathe shop.  
Department III: instrument shop  
Department IV: cassel smithy  
Department V: smithy: The department chief was:

MOLNAR (fmu); mechanical engineer

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Department VI: assembly room  
Department VII: drive assembly testing room  
Department VIII: management workshop

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Key to map on page 42:

1. Petofi Frontier Guard caserne in Koszeg.
2. Direction to Austria.
3. Delivery entrance.
4. Main entrance.
5. Direction to Koszeg.

Key to map on page 43 [numbers in red, circled in blue are added by the translator for the key]

1. Sketch, without scale.
2. Legend.
3. National boundary.
4. Area border.
5. Objective.
6. Route of escape.
7. Border fortification.
8. Watch tower.
9. Railroad.
10. Highway.
11. Road.
12. Arable land or meadow.
13. Forest.
14. Zsira Guard Post.
15. Hungary.
16. Direction to the National boarder at Nikitsch.
17. Und.
18. Area border with the Und Frontier Guard post.
19. Hungary.
20. Iren-Major.
21. Austria.
22. Zaga creek.
23. Direction to Horpacs.
24. Tutzmannsburg.
25. Zsira.
26. Austria.
27. Gyuleviz.
28. Zsira Frontier Guard post.
29. Little Repce [Creek].
30. Salamonfa.
31. Repce [Creek].
32. Gyaloka.
33. Repce-Vis.
34. Area border with the Peresznye Frontier Guard post.
35. Direction to Peresznye.
36. Direction to Csepreg.

Text, Page 44:Objectives in the Zsira guard post.

1. The guard post itself.
2. Road bridge.
3. Zsira cemetery. Chapel.
4. Stables of the Zsira collective farm.
5. Walnut tree by a road.
6. Watch tower: wooden; 15 meters high; right next to the plowed strip.

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7. Machinegun nest at the technical border obstructions.
8. Stone with religious symbol at the cross-roads.
9. Grave-yard for animals.
10. Watch tower: wooden; 12 meters high.
11. Where Repce Creek flows into the technical border obstructions.
12. Dirt blockade embankment on the railroad embankment.
13. Fork in the road.
14. Watch tower; iron; 15 meters high; right next to the plowed strip.
15. Road, border.
16. A deflection in the border.
17. Hill in the vineyard with foot-path.
18. Chapel.
19. Watch tower: Wooden; 12 meters high; right next to the plowed strip.
20. Area border with the Peresznye Frontier Guard post.
21. Stone with religious symbols next to the marker tree in the field.
22. Hill.
23. ----
24. Hill.
25. Group of trees at the intersection of two roads.
26. Intersection of two roads.
27. Religious symbol attached to a tree.
28. -----
29. Chapel at the intersection of two roads.
30. Bridge over the creek.
31. Bridge over the creek.
32. Bridge over the creek.
- 33.-36. unknown
37. Gypsy camp, peat cutters.
38. -----
39. -----
40. Cross roads.
41. -----
42. Fork in the road off of the highway.
43. ----
44. Iren-Major state property.
45. - 48. Unknown.
49. Chapel.
50. Area border with Und Frontier Guard post.
51. Stone bridge.
52. Intersection of two roads at the edge of the forest.

[redacted] after the escape of a Frontier Guard soldier, the objectives remain, but they are renamed or renumbered.

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In the area of the Zsira Frontier Guard post, there are camouflaged outlet boxes connected to the switchboard in the guard post for telephone reports; they are located at objectives 6, 10, 13, 14, 17, 19, and 49.

The Route and Period on Duty of the Following Reported Patrols of the Zsira Frontier Guard Post:

1. Observation Patrol:

Zsira Frontier Guard post commands four observation patrols which serve in the four watch towers. These patrols are posted only during the day and they are on duty for eight hours without a break. The relief post is located at the individual watch towers.

a. A patrol is dispatched periodically at 0400 in the guard post to the watch tower which makes up objective 6. The patrol goes through the following objectives from the guard post: 1, 10, 7, and 6, to the watch tower. The return route goes through the same objectives in reverse order.

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The relief guard is dispatched in the guard post at 1000 and relieves the tower guard at 1100.

b. A patrol is dispatched periodically at 0400 in the guard post to the watch tower which makes up objective 10. The patrol goes through the following objectives from the guard post: 1, 2, 7, 10, to the watch tower. The return route goes through the same objectives in reverse order. The relief patrol is dispatched in the guard post at 1000 and relieves the tower guard at 1100.

c. A patrol is dispatched periodically at 0400 in the guard post to the watch tower which makes up objective 14. The patrol goes through the following objectives from the guard post: 1, 31, railway embankment, 12, 14, to the watch tower. The return route goes through the same objectives in reverse order. The relief patrol is dispatched in the guard post at 1000 and the relieving of the guard may take place at 1100 at the watch tower.

d. A patrol is dispatched periodically at 0400 in the guard post to the watch tower which makes up objective 19. The patrol goes through the following objectives from the guard post: 1, 32, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, to the watch tower. The return route goes through the same objectives in reverse order, or on special order of the post commander, through objectives 19, 17, 24, 31, and 1. The relief patrol is dispatched in the guard post at 1000 and the relieving of the guard may take place at 1100 at the watch tower.

## 2. Sector patrol:

Zsira Frontier Guard post commands five sector patrols which are only posted at night. Their time on duty is six hours. There is no changing of the guard in the field; the guards come back automatically.

a. A patrol begins at 1900 through objectives 1, 2, 6, 50, and 49. The patrol remains the longest time at the last objective; the return to the guard post is over the same route.

b. A patrol begins at 1900 through objectives 1, along Repce Creek, and 10. The patrol remains the longest time at the last objective; the return to the guard post is over the same route.

c. A patrol begins at 2100 through objectives 1, 31, 32, and 13. The patrol remains the longest time between the last two objectives; the return to the guard post is over the same route.

d. A patrol begins at 2100 through objectives 1, 31, 24, and 17. The patrol remains the longest time at the last objective; the return to the guard post is over the same route.

e. A patrol begins at 2200 through objectives 1, 31, 24, 17, 20, and 19. The patrol remains the longest time at the last objective; the return to the guard post is over the same route.

## 3. Mobile patrols:

Zsira Frontier Guard post commands two mobile patrols which are posted only during the day. Their time on duty is six hours. Changing of the guard in the field takes place only on order of the post commander; otherwise, the patrol may return automatically.

a. The first patrol begins at 1000 and goes over objectives 1, 31, 30, 37, 27, 25, 31, 1.

b. The second patrol begins at 1400 and goes over objectives 1, 2, 5, 7, 6, 50, 49, 44, 52, 37, 30, 31, and 1.

## 4. Patrol of the Plowed Strip:

Zsira Frontier Guard post commands two patrols of the plowed strip which

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are only posted during the night. Their time on duty is six hours. No changing of the guard takes place in the field; they return automatically. During the day, the plowed strip is examined only by the inspector.

a. The first patrol begins at 2300 and goes over objectives 1, 31, 24, 17, 19, 20, 16, 15, 14, 12, 11, 7, 6, and 50. The return route is over the same objectives in reverse order.

b. The second patrol begins at 1600 and goes over objectives 1, 6, 50, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 19, and 20. The return route is over the same objectives in reverse order or, on special order of the post commander, over objectives 20, 19, 15, 16, 14, 12, 11, 32, 31, and 1.

#### 5. Document Inspection Patrol:

Zsira Frontier Guard post commands one document inspection patrol which is posted only at night. The time on duty is six to eight hours. No changing of the guard takes place in the field; the patrol returns automatically after the prescribed time on duty.

a. The patrol begins at 1900 and goes over objectives 1, 31, 30, and 27. Document inspection takes place at objective 27. The return is over the same route in reverse.

Key to map on page 50

25X1

1. Sketch, without scale.
2. Legend.
3. National boundary.
4. Objective
5. Area border.
6. Old border fortification.
7. New border fortification.
8. Watch tower.
9. Highway.
10. Road (for vehicles)
11. Road (for pedestrians)
12. Arable land.
13. Meadow.
14. Hilly field.
15. Forested.
16. Olmod Frontier Guard post.
17. ----
18. Austria
19. Hungary
20. Area border with Peresznye Frontier Guard post.
21. Direction of Marienberg Convent.
22. Mill.
23. Direction to Peresznye.
24. Cemetery.
25. Ujfalu.
26. Direction to Marienbert convent.
27. Olmod.
28. Horvath Zsidany.
29. Area border with Koszeg Frontier Guard post.
30. Deer watering locality.
31. Direction to Koszeg.

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25X1

## Objectives at Olmod Frontier Guard Post [Text, p 51]

1. The guard post itself.
2. Bridge over the creek.
3. Watch tower: iron construction about 15 meters high; right next to the plowed strip.
4. Stone bridge.
5. Cemetery.
6. Fork in the road (Cherry tree).
7. Mill (not in use).
8. Watch tower: wooden; 15 meters high; right next to the plowed strip.
9. A deflection in the border.
10. Watch tower: wooden; 12 meters high; right next to the plowed strip.
11. ---
12. Group of cherry trees in the forest.
13. ---
14. Watch tower: wooden; 15 meters high; right next to the plowed strip.
15. ---
16. ---
17. Little hill.
18. ---
19. ---
20. ---
21. Area border with the Koszeg Frontier Guard post.
22. ---
23. ---
24. Road (termed as smuggler road).
25. ---
26. Intersection of two roads.
27. Religious symbol attached to a tree.
28. Deer watering locality.
29. Stone with a religious symbol.
30. Area border with the Peresznye Frontier Guard post.
- 31 - 41. Unknown.
42. Intersection of two highways in Ujfalu.

[redacted] after the escape of a Frontier Guard soldier, the objectives remain, but they are renamed or renumbered.

25X1

In the area of the Olmod Frontier Guard post, there are camouflaged outlet boxes connected to the switchboard in the guard post for telephone reports; they are located at objectives 3, 7, 8, 10, 14, 17, 21, 28, 29.

The Route and Period on Duty of the Following Reported Patrols of the Olmod Frontier Guard Post:

1. Observation Patrol:

Olmod Frontier Guard post commands three observation patrols which serve in the three watch towers. The fourth watch tower, objective 10, is not used. These patrols are posted only during the day and they are on duty for eight hours without a break. The relief post is located at the individual watch towers.

a. A patrol is dispatched periodically at 0400 in the guard post to the watch tower which makes up objective 3. The patrol goes through the following objectives from the guard post: 1, road, and 3 to the watch tower. The return route goes through the same objectives in reverse order. The relief guard is dispatched in the guard post at 1100 and relieves the tower guard at 1200.

b. A patrol is dispatched periodically at 0400 in the guard post to the watch tower which makes up objective 8. The patrol goes through the following objectives from the guard post: 1, 3, along the plowed strip 21, and 8 to the watch tower. The return route goes through the same objectives in reverse order. The relief guard is dispatched in the guard post at 1100 and relieves the tower guard at 1130.

c. A patrol is dispatched periodically at 0400 in the guard post to the watch tower which makes up objective 14. The patrol goes through the following objectives from the guard post: 1, 2, 5, 12, and 14 to the watch tower. The return route goes through the same objectives in reverse order or by order, through objectives 14, 7, 30, 6, 2, and 1. The relief guard is dispatched in the guard post at 1100 and relieves the tower guard at 1130.

## 2. Sector Patrol:

Olmod Frontier Guard post commands four sector patrols which are posted only at night. Their time on duty is six hours. There is no changing of the guard in the field; the guards come back automatically.

a. A patrol begins at 1900 through objectives 1, 3, and 8. The patrol remains for the longest period at the last objective; the return to the guard post is over the same route.

b. A patrol begins at 2000 through objectives 1, 3, 8, and 21. The patrol remains the longest time at the last objective; the return to the guard post is over the same route.

c. A patrol begins at 2000 through objectives 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7. The patrol remains the longest time at the last objective; the return to the guard post is over the same route.

d. A patrol begins at 2100 through objectives 1, 2, 5, 12, and 14. The patrol remains the longest time at the last objective; the return to the guard post is over the same route or, by order, over objectives 14, 9, 5, 2, and 1.

## 3. Mobile Patrol:

Olmod Frontier Guard post commands two mobile patrols which are posted only during the day. Their time on duty is six to eight hours. Changing of the guard in the field takes place only on order of the post commander; otherwise the patrol may return automatically.

a. The first patrol begins at 1000 and goes over objectives 1, 2, 6, 17, 42, 29, 28, 27, 26, 4, 3, and 1. On the way, this patrol carries out document inspection.

b. The second patrol begins at 1500 and goes over objectives 1, 3, 8, 21, 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 42, 17, 2, and 1. On the way, this patrol carries out document inspection.

## 4. Patrol of the Plowed Strip:

Olmod Frontier Guard post commands three patrols of the plowed strip, which are only posted during the night. Their time on duty is six to eight hours. There is no changing of the guard in the field; the guards come back automatically.

a. The first patrol begins at 1900 and goes over objectives 1, 3, 8, 21 (area border with the Koszeg Frontier Guard post), 8, 3, 10, 9, 14, 7, and 30 (area border with the Peresznye Frontier Guard post). The return route depends on orders; either over objectives 30, 7, 14, 6, 5, 2, and 1, or over objectives 30, 6, 5, 2, and 1.

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The other two patrols of the plowed strip are dispatched in the guard post at 2200 and at 0200; they have the same objectives in the same order to patrol.

5. Document Inspection Patrol:

Olmod guard post commands two document inspection patrols which are posted only during the day. Their time on duty is six to eight hours. There is no changing of the guard in the field; the guards come back automatically after the prescribed time on duty.

a. The first patrol begins at 1500 and goes over objectives 1, 2, 17, and 42. Document inspection is carried out at objective 42. The return route follows the same route in reverse.

b. The second patrol begins at 1500 and goes over objectives 1, 4, 26, 27, and 29. Document inspection is carried out at objective 29. The return route follows the same route in reverse.